



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

WHEN THE S. O. S. SIGNAL is sent out by a ship in distress, it is useless unless the message is received by an expert wireless operator. And so it is when YOUR EYES SIGNAL THEIR DISTRESS from weakness or strain, you are unable to read the signs unless you go to an expert optician. Get advice from N. LAZARUS, Optician, 12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,811. 第一一十八千九萬一第

日四初月一拾年酉辛 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1921. 五拜禮

號二月式拾年拾國民華中

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR &
CO., LTD.,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CARTRIDGES!
NEWLY ARRIVED.
A large consignment of RIFLE SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's favourite powders—E. C. and SMOKE-LESS DIAMOND.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS & AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.,
19, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO
GOODS STORE.
Glass Etching, Sign-Board and
Mirror Making.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.
Telephone 1219.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	NIGHT CARS.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.	8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.	7.30 a.m. and 7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "	9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.	9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "	9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 12 " "	11.45 p.m.	11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "	11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 " "		12.00 noon " " 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "	12.00 noon " " 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 15 " "		1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 " "	1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 " "
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "		4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "			

Extra Car—12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order represent-
a Bank Note

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.																												
On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1921, until further Notice (All previous Time Tables cancelled.)																												
DOWN TRAINS																												
Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28
	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
FROM (Old Site)	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.
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THORNYCROFT

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[1128]

HALF PRICE SALE AT WHITEAWAY'S

THREE DAYS ONLY
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY,

1st 2nd and 5th December.

We are offering for these 3 DAYS ONLY.

100 LADIES OVERCOATS

AND

350 LADIES TRIMMED HATS

AT

HALF PRICE

REMEMBER! FOR 3 DAYS ONLY
DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
COME EARLY

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE CHINESE OFFICIAL BANKS.

STATEMENT AS TO THEIR POSITION.

The Asiatic News Agency circulates the following statement regarding the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, which, it says, has been received from "authoritative sources":

"Since the destruction of the Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications last year, there are altogether about twelve million dollars in the markets of the Capital. Against these liabilities, the Bank of China has the following properties in hand:—Chinese Government financial premium bonds of two million dollars; Shares of the Lanchow-Mining Company worth six hundred thousand dollars; Hotel de Peking shares eight hundred thousand dollars; shares of the Hui-yeh or Sino-Japanese Bank three hundred thousand dollars; One million dollars due to the head office by the various branches and agencies; and one million dollars deposited in the Chinese Commercial Bank of Peking.

The Bank of Communications has the following properties in hand which are convertible into silver in the markets:—Three and half million dollars in Chinese Government financial premium bonds; one million dollars loan to the Chung-hsin Coal Mining Company; one million dollars treasury bonds on the security of the Chungwenmen Outer Customs of Peking; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in shares of the Hui-yeh Bank; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in shares of the Sianhua Savings Bank; nine hundred and ten thousand dollars loan to the Peking-Shuiyuan and the Tientsin-Pukow Railways and four hundred thousand dollars due to the head office by the various branches and agencies.

THE RECENT CRISIS IN PEKING.

"IF THE SMASH CAME."

THE TWO SCHOOLS OF OPINION.

The Shanghai Journal of Commerce (Chinese) in the course of an article says:

"There is undoubtedly a difference of opinion among foreigners, as well as Chinese, as to what the best course for China is in the immediate future. One group believes that the sooner the smash comes, the better it will be for China. Another group believes that the Shanghai banks, both foreign and Chinese, must be protected against any economic effects which the smash may bring about and that, if necessary, the rotten, hopelessly incapable, inefficient and treacherous government must be saved until after Chinese New Year so as to prevent its downfall from involving the economic situation in China.

"We count ourselves among those who hold the second point of view, although we should seriously protest were we accused of supporting the Peking Government. Since our position is paradoxical, we, of course, lay ourselves open to charges of inconsistency and insincerity. But our attitude is a result of two facts, namely, that as Chinese citizens we despise Peking and as merchants of Shanghai we fear that the immediate fall of Peking on the eve of Chinese New Year, at a time when the people of this city have gone mad with speculations in stock exchanges (the organization of 130 has been announced thus far) involves so much that men must pause as to the wisdom of such a smash.

CHINA'S LUCK.

"We believe that in spite of its rottenness the logic of the situation is with Peking. Perhaps that is the cursed luck of China, that just when we are about to get rid of Peking, the economic situation of the people makes it necessary to support the banks in keeping a corrupt and profligate government in power. But these banks are not here in Shanghai, while their downfall cannot but affect Shanghai."

"SEEDS OF VENGEANCE."

The mountain lands of Virginia hold some of the most beautiful scenic spots in America. Rugged rocks, crowned with sweeping foliage swaying under the liquid sunlight of the sunny South; rushing rivers like silver threads winding through the shadows of the hills; mountain suns and mountain storms. Many of the most beautiful of these sylvan splendors have been wonderfully photographed in "Seeds of Vengeance," Select's pictorialization of Margaret Prescott Montague's convincing story of the Virginia hills. The intensely dramatic picture will be shown at the World Theatre for four days, beginning to-day. The picture tells the story of a mountain lad who is burdened with an oath to kill the man who shot his father. It is swift in action, convincing in portrayal, and carries along the conflicting emotions of a great love and an intense hatred. The dramatic intensity is sustained up to the final scene, in which fate steps in and relieves David Cree of his oath and brings to him a great and comforting happiness.

700-FINE SILVER COIN.

How many people realize that at this moment the bulk of home "silver" coinage is being made, not at the Royal Mint, but at Woolwich Arsenal? All the real silver is being gradually withdrawn to be replaced by the dirty looking alloy stuff which was ordered in a panic when the price of silver ran up to 7s. an ounce. The Royal Mint still makes the dies and is responsible for the alloy, but most of the actual coins are being made at Woolwich. As are also most of the war medals. The coming of gold has not been resumed at the Mint, and the authorities there are hard of belief that it ever will be resumed in our time.

A copy of this Prospectus in English and Chinese has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

The Subscription List will open on 15th day of November, 1921, and will close on or before 15th day of December, 1921.

THE HONGKONG HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1911-1921)

SHARE CAPITAL \$1,000,000.00

Divided into 100,000 ordinary shares of \$10 each.

Of the above shares 18,710 are to be issued and credited as paid up, and, as hereinafter mentioned, 51,390 of the remaining shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—

\$5 per Share on Application. \$5 per Share on Allotment.

It is not proposed to issue the balance of 25,000 shares until it shall appear necessary or advisable to do so (in the interests of the Company) and for the purpose of the further development of the Company's undertaking.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK, Gentleman, Caine Road, Hongkong.
W. A. COWLEY, Exchange and Bullion Broker, Room 6, Post Office Buildings, Hongkong.
W. CHAN HARR, Managing Director, Sincere Company, Limited, Hongkong.
HO JACK LAM, Partner, Kwong Sang Lee, Hongkong.
W. M. HUMPHREYS, Partner, W. G. Humphreys & Co., 5, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

BANKERS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
Bank of China.

SOLICITORS.—Wilkinson and Grist.
SECRETARY.—Sydney Humphreys.

AUDITORS.—Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming.
REGISTERED OFFICE.—5, Duddell Street.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

Object.—This Company has been formed to purchase as a going concern the business known as the Humphreys Hide and Leather Works carried on by the firm of W. G. Humphreys and Company of No. 5, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

Business.—The business comprises the manufacture of all kinds of Leather and the dealing in hides and skins, and of all descriptions of goods and merchandise, incidental to the business of such nature, and is carried on upon extensive, well-built, commodious, and Premises at—modern premises situated at Ma Tau Kok, Kowloon, on Kowloon Island, Lots Nos. 1287 and 1288, which contain an area of 110,843 square feet, held under a Crown Lease for 75 years with an option of a further 75 years from the 18th day of December, 1911, subject to a Crown rent of \$508.00 per annum. These premises are within the Offensive Trade Area as defined by the Sanitary Authority and a licence has been granted by the Government to carry on the business of a Tannery in all respects thereon.

Site.—The Site is ideal for the purposes of the business, its area is ample for any future extensions that may be necessary, it is situated on the main road between Hok Un and Kowloon City, and is in close proximity to the sea front.

Buildings.—The extensive buildings erected on the Property are constructed of the best solid brick and concrete with tiled roofs, and concrete pits and floor. This type of construction ensures a low rate of insurance against fire.

Machinery and motive power.—The Tannery is equipped with the most up-to-date Hide and Leather working machinery. The motive power is supplied by a 100 B. H. P. Crude Oil Boiler Engine with Generator direct connected, the various processes in the Tannery being operated by separate Electric drives from individual Motors.

Water supply.—There is an independent supply of water from a specially constructed Well on the premises which is ample and suitable for the business.

Labour.—A plentiful and healthy supply of cheap country labour both male and female is always obtainable. The expansion of the business will therefore provide employment to a large number of Chinese labourers whose increased efficiency and development is in itself sufficient to commend this undertaking to all those who have the interests of Chinese and British trade at heart. From the foregoing facts it is asserted that from its equipment and position the Tannery has few equals.

Purpose of Formation.—The Reasons of the Vendors in turning the business into a limited liability Company, are:—(a) To procure the necessary additional Capital required, in order to meet the increasing demand for their Leather; (b) To further develop the business along sound progressive lines.

TERMS OF PURCHASE.

The premises are sold to the Company subject to a charge to the Mortgagees to secure \$200,000 at an interest of 7 per cent per annum. The Mortgagees stipulate that \$100,000 shall be repaid by the Company, at an early date and consent to the balance remaining on loan. If, as is anticipated, the shares now offered to the public are fully subscribed it is proposed to pay off the whole debt forthwith.

Valuation of Property.—Estimates are set forth at conservative figures the value of the property purchased by the Company and upon which the Vendors have based the purchase price.

Land (K. I. L. 1287 and 1288—110,843 Sq. feet) and Buildings thereon as valued by J. Cser Clark, Architect and Surveyor...	\$ 300,805.00
Machinery and Plant as valued by Robt. Hunter, of Macdonald & Co. Engineers...	140,779.11
Stock of Hides, Leather, Chemicals and Materials etc., as per valuation by S. Humphreys and certified by Edmund McGrath, Tanner, less amounts due as shown by the books...	65,821.05
	\$487,105.16

No charge for Goodwill, etc.—In as much as the undertaking is a comparatively new one, the Vendors present to the Company the goodwill of the business and the trade marks and shops relating to their goods which are already well known and growing in popularity rapidly.

The Vendors also claim no recompense for approximately 2 years of careful experimental work as a result of which climatic and other difficulties have been overcome, the types of Leather most suited to the Chinese market gauged, and exact manufacturing cost ascertained.

APPROPRIATION OF CAPITAL.

The capital of \$562,900 to be provided by the present issue of 56,290 shares now offered for public subscription, is intended as regards \$281,500:

(a) To provide for the extension of the drying accommodation of Tannery.

(b) For the purpose of providing further working capital in order to finance the rapidly increasing business.

The balance will be devoted to paying off the existing loan of \$200,000 upon the security of the Property.

Dividends.—It is provided by the Articles of Association that a preferential dividend of 10%, per annum be paid to shareholders before any appropriation of profits is made by the Directors to the Reserve Fund.

Contract.—The following contract has been entered into:—

Contract dated the 10th day of November 1921 between W. G. Humphreys & Co., of 5, Duddell Street Hongkong Merchants, the owners of the properties of the one part and Charles David Wilkinson on behalf of the Company of the other part for the sale of the business and the leasehold property registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Island Lots 810 and 1287 together with all messuages tenements fixtures erections and buildings erected thereon.

The purchase price for the sale of the properties has been fixed by the vendors who are the promoters of the Company at \$487,100, nothing being charged for the goodwill. Of this sum \$300,000 will be payable to the Mortgagees for the purpose of paying off a loan of that amount advanced to the Vendors on the security of the properties, and the balance of \$187,100 will be paid and satisfied by the allotment of 18,710 ordinary shares credited as fully paid up.

Confidence of the Vendors.—That the Vendors themselves have every confidence in the undertaking is shown by the fact that they are receiving no cash consideration for the sale of the Tannery, but are accepting shares in the new Company.

Applications will be received by.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation; Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China Bank of China.

And Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the above Banks, or from:—Members of the Hongkong Stock Exchange, Members of the Hongkong Share Brokers' Association, The Registered Office of the Company, or at the offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

EXODUS OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

GOVERNMENT FIGURES.

In the House of Commons recently, the Hon. E. F. L. Wood, replying to Mr. Charles Edwards, stated that of the ex-Service men who had proceeded overseas under the Government's emigration scheme 25,000 had settled in Canada, 20,000 in Australia, 10,000 in New Zealand, 5,000 in South Africa and 2,000 elsewhere.

Thirty-five thousand had received free passage. The total included dependents and also ex-Service women. The average cost to the Exchequer was about £26 each.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, Advr.

THEATRE ROYAL. GRAND CONCERT

Given by

DANIEL ONDERWIZER (Baritone)

kindly assisted by

MRS. AUBREY BOWEN-SMITH (Soprano)

HARRY OBE (Pianist)

On THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 8th at 8.15 P.M.

Admission: \$3.00 \$2.00 \$1.00

Booking at MOVIES.

[1809]



RECOGNITION
of the finest sauce in the world is ensured by the white signature across the red label on every bottle—

Lea & Perrins' SAUCE
The ORIGINAL Worcestershire.

WHITE WOMAN DOING
COOLIE WORK.STRANGE ALLEGATION IN A
WAGES CLAIM.

CLEANING THE CARLTON HOTEL.

An extraordinary story was told to Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday, by Mrs. Marjorie Marion Ward, a United States citizen from Manila who said she was of English and Irish parentage. Mrs. Ward alleged that Mrs. Cameron, of the Carlton Hotel, undertook to employ her as a manageress but, instead, put her to "shining the brasses and the door-bell, taking up the mats and cleaning them, and scrubbing floors."

The complainant summoned Mrs. Cameron (who was represented by Mr. G. Vaux) for dismissing her from her employment without paying the wages due for the period November 4th to 17th, and claimed one month's wages in lieu of notice.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Vaux said that the defence was to deny that the complainant was ever engaged by Mrs. Cameron in any capacity.

The Magistrate: Then what do you say she was doing in the Carlton Hotel?

Mr. Vaux: She was staying there, without payment, in the position of a guest.

The Magistrate: I understand she has letters to show that she was asked to come there.

Mr. Vaux: I shall ask her to produce the letters.

The Magistrate: Obviously.

Mr. Vaux: If the letters are produced and do deliberately say what the complainant alleges, I should have to admit and we can shorten the proceedings.

Mrs. Ward then opened her case in the witness box. She gave her evidence calmly, though she spoke with great rapidity. On the Magistrate's request for credentials she produced testimonials from business firms in Manila and said she had been there for the last 20 years, in business. She had been corresponding with Mrs. Cameron for the last ten years, and about a year ago Mrs. Cameron suggested that she should come to Hongkong to manage the hotel.

Asked for letters from Mrs. Cameron that would support her claim, Mrs. Ward produced one letter, and a portion of another, and said she had sent others to her brother in San Francisco in order to acquaint him with her intentions in going to Hongkong from Manila.

The Magistrate, after examining the letter and the fragment, told Mr. Vaux that the defendant said, "Let me know what salary you want, and offered to pay the fare, but there was nothing to indicate the nature of the employment. (To the witness): What is the letter referring to?"

Mrs. Ward: Paying a salary for taking charge of the hotel and seeing everything is clean and the work done properly; and that is what she told me the day I arrived.

The Magistrate: Was the salary mentioned?

Mrs. Ward: She said she could not pay the salary I had been getting but she would pay a moderate salary.

On arrival, said Mrs. Ward, "Mrs. Cameron said how glad she was to see me; she was very short of help and she put me to work right away."

The Magistrate: What work?

"At first, I thought it was to take charge of the place," replied Mrs. Ward, "but I had to shine the brasses and the door bell, take up mats and dust them, scrub floors."

The Magistrate: You were required to do that?

Mrs. Ward: Yes, and to oil the bed-springs with petroleum to keep the bugs out, and scrub out bath-rooms, in fact, the whole house. Mrs. Cameron wanted everything done by 8 a.m.

The Magistrate: You have been in the East for years, I understand? Are there any white servants in Manila?

Mrs. Ward: No, sir; this is the first time I have had to do such work.

You surely know that the work you have been describing is coolie work. You say you undertook it and did it regularly?—I do say so. At this time there were no coolies in the hotel.

No coolies?—No, they had quit and gone away.

You had free board and lodging?—No, she promised me a room but she put it off day after day. I was in the store-room; it was filled up with mattresses.

What about your food?—I purchased most of it at the Alexandra Café or Wiseman's.

Didn't the hotel provide food?—They did; Mrs. Cameron suggested that I should feed with her and, when the food was brought, Mrs. Cameron said, "Give it to the cats," and that left me with no dinner.

Apart from the arduous work you have described, did you get on all right with Mrs. Cameron?—No sir, she was fighting every moment and making it unpleasant for all the coolies.

What about you?—She would fight with me.

What led, finally, to your leaving?—She came in my room at six o'clock in the morning and "man-handled" me.

For what reason?—There was no excuse; she did it every morning.

Oh! there must have been some reason?—She said I had spoken to some passenger about her, which I hadn't. The first morning I looked it over, but the second morning I thought it was more than I ought to tolerate and I came to see you.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED IMPUDENT
FORGERY.FRAUDULENT ORDERS ON FIVE
LOCAL FIRMS.

A forgery case of considerable interest to the Hongkong shopping community was opened at the Magistracy's Court yesterday, when Chen En Yan, an English-speaking Chinese, aged 37 years, unemployed, and of no fixed abode, wearing European dress, and said to have been born in Perak, F.M.S., was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood on six separate counts with feloniously forging orders with intent to defraud certain firms of goods, as indicated below:—

(1.)—On 18th October, one copy press, from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

(2.)—On 22nd October, one type-writer, from Messrs. Mustard & Co.

(3.)—On 24th October, one copy press, from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

(4.)—On 26th October, two filters from Messrs. Lane, Crawford.

(5.)—On 28th November, three cases of Eagle Brand condensed milk, from the Wing On Co.

(6.)—On 29th November, three cases of Eagle Brand condensed milk, from the Sincere Co.

The defendant had no legal assistance.

Inspector Appleton said he had 18 witnesses to call and as Inspector Willis would be leaving the Colony shortly he asked that the case be dealt with as early as possible.

The Magistrate: Was the defendant arrested on warrant?

Inspector Appleton: No, Your Worship. He was arrested in the act of obtaining goods from Sincere's.

The Magistrate: Are you prepared to go on this morning?

Inspector Appleton: We are not prepared to go on this morning. The case will probably take a couple of afternoons to hear. We would like to get it over next week. We have several witnesses from the University. The orders for goods were made out on University paper.

The Magistrate told the accused man that if sufficient evidence was produced he would be committed for trial. Defendant in reply to the Magistrate said he understood the nature of the charges.

The case was adjourned to 11.30 on Tuesday next, when evidence for the prosecution will be taken.

FOR THE POOR.

STREET SALE OF ROSES TO-DAY.

To-day is "Our Poor Day" and there will be a street sale of roses in aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

We published on Wednesday the Society's report for the past year. It was an interesting record of excellent work done among the poor of the Colony. It showed that there will be a deficit of some \$2,800 for the present year, so that the Society is in urgent need of support. The Committee have every hope that the proceeds of to-day's sale of roses and of next Sunday's fete (which will be the Society's 38th annual fete) will establish a new record and will provide ample funds for the Society to carry on its splendid work of charity during the coming year.

The 7-seated "Oldsmobile" motor-car, which is the prize in the Motor Car Draw at next Sunday's Fete, will be exhibited around the streets of the Colony to-day and to-morrow between noon and 2 p.m.

Did you ask her to pay you any money?—I asked her to settle with me; she said, "There will be \$10 coming to you."

You then came up and consulted the Magistrate: is that all?—I think it is enough: I could say more.

Have you got another job?—Yes, I am with Madame Flint.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vaux, the complainant said she had business experience as a clerk and saleswoman but she claimed to understand hotel management thoroughly as she had managed one for a short time to help her friend.

Mr. Vaux: My instructions are that my client said she would try and get you a job in Hongkong; in a store and that explains her asking what salary you wanted.

Mrs. Ward: That is not true.

Various letters received by Mrs. Cameron were put to the witness and she rather tried the Court by declining to say whether she wrote them until she had read them right through. The witness was pointed to references in her letters to her coming to Hongkong to sell millinery and frocks.

Mr. Vaux: Now as to work. The No. 1 boy is going to say he brought your breakfast in bed.

Mrs. Ward: Oh! my goodness! He will have to tell the truth.

The witness said she brought with her two terriers and two kittens and kept them in her room in boxes. She bought food from Wiseman's for them and gave them fresh beef every day. According to the witness, Mrs. Cameron had 10 dogs and 30 cats.

Mr. Vaux: She is very fond of animals?

Mrs. Ward: I begin to think so.

On the conclusion of the cross-examination, the Magistrate, without asking further questions, said the complainant's case depended entirely on the letters which she had already asked her brother in San Francisco to return. The fairest course would be to adjourn the case indefinitely and, if the letters came to hand, the complainant could apply for a day to be fixed to continue the case.

The Magistrate, told the complainant that her case was quite incomplete without the letters and her own letters certainly made it appear that the line taken by the defence was correct.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT
CLUB.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

The first Championship events, for the Heyward-Hays Class and Gael Class, were sailed off on Saturday, November 26th, in a light to moderate easterly wind, over a course of Stonecutters' Island (S)—to miles.

There being no Championship event for the Handicap and One Design Classes, owing to casualties received on the previous Saturday, these yachts sailed a friendly race over the same course. Diana winning in the Handicap and Aila in the One Design.

KEYWARD-HAYS CLASS.

In the Heyward-Hays Class, Sea-lark chased Ureula home all the way from Stonecutters, but she was unable to combat the luck that seems to follow No. 8 who was first to get the breeze on the western side of the island. Sirius and Winifred had a great tussle, the former gaining the advantage by 40 seconds after an exciting race up to Holt's Wharf. The remaining boats of this class were rather widely separated.

Preparatory gun at 2.40 p.m. Starting gun at 2.45 p.m.

Yachts. H'ap on Corrected Course. Time. Position. Race. Points.

Ghalys ... Scratch 6.33.50 7 4 4

Sea Lark ... do. 5.32.31 2 3 3

Gray Hawk ... do. 6.21.57 6 5 5

Booyam ... do. 6.34.15 8 3 3

Winifred ... do. 6.02.30 4 7 7

Lady Chelonia ... do. 6.11.30 5 6 6

Sirius ... do. 6.02.00 3 3 3

Ureula ... do. 6.40.06 1 1 1

Lola ... do. Did not finish—

Owl ... do. Did not start—

Gael CLASS.

"Dorothy" out-ran the fleet in the Gael Class going down to the island but fell away on coming on the wind and was unable to finish. Toinette, in new hands, seems to have found her form of last year though with more weight in the wind. Viking finished ahead of some of the Heyward-Hays yachts who started five minutes in front of her, she will always have to be reckoned with.

Preparatory gun at 2.35 p.m. Starting gun at 2.40 p.m.

Yachts. H'ap on Corrected Course. Time. Position. Race. Points.

Gael ... Scratch 6.03.33 1 1 1

Toinette ... do. 6.02.50 1 1 1

Hecla ... do. Did not start—

Viking ... do. 6.06.12 3 5 5

Dorothy Scratch Did not finish—

Joan ... do. Did not finish—

Chinook ... do. Did not start—

The racing should become more exciting and interesting as the season goes on and the new-comers become more conversant with local conditions of wind and tides.

"A PROPER LITTLE
SCOUNDREL."SMALL BOY ARGUES BEFORE THE
MAGISTRATE.

Described by Mr. Lindsell as a "proper little scoundrel and full of arguments," a small boy was charged at the Magistracy yesterday, with snatching a fountain pen from a Chinese in Queen's Road, Central.

The boy denied the charge and stated that the pen belonged to his uncle and that the watchman who arrested him had made a false accusation.

Giving evidence the district watchman said he shadowed the boy from a verandah and saw him bump against a Chinese and snatch the pen.

Asked if he had any questions to put, the boy commenced a heated argument with the police witness which was only terminated by the Magistrate telling the boy that he was a proper little scoundrel and full of arguments.

Questioned as to whether he could write his own name the boy replied "No; but I wanted to learn how to write."

The Magistrate: Any previous convictions?

Sub-Inspector McDonald: Yes, Your Worship. He has done three months before.

The Magistrate: I thought so; he is a proper scoundrel.

The boy's mother was next called and Mr. Lindsell severely reprimanded her for not having better control over the youth. Asked if she had a husband the woman said that she had.

The boy was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The boy continued to argue and addressing his mother said: "Plead with the Magistrate for a reduction of the sentence, mother."

The woman did so and asked Mr. Lindsell to take into consideration the boy's age.

The Magistrate: Go!

LIEUT.-COLONEL AS POSTMASTER.

The appointment is announced by the Post Office of Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Mansell from the position of sorter to be Postmaster of Ware.

It is stated that in these days it is no unusual occurrence for an ex-officer, even of considerable rank, to be found acting as sorter. Many of the officials did extra-ordinarily well in the ranks, and some of the highest men in the Post Office to-day, as, for instance, Sir Wm. Noble started from the bottom.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. 1st XI. v. ROYAL NAVY.

The following will represent the H.K.C.C. to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, on H.K.C.C. ground, at 2.15 p.m.:—R. Hancock (capt.), T. E. Pearce, A. A. Claxton, E. J. R. Mitchell, Major H. M. Edwards, Capt. H. E. Murray, F. H. Farthing, A. B. Raworth, E. G. Lam-mert, L. J. Davies and W. J. Hope.

H.K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. R.A.M.C.

The following will represent the H.K.C.C. to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, on Happy Valley, at 2.15 p.m.:—L. D. McNicoll (capt.), H. H. Taylor, B. D. C. Morgan, M. M. Watson, H. H. Benson, D. Reid, W. W. Mackenzie, G. M. Dorking, F. N. Young, W. Fraser and J. R. Way.

K.C.C. v. C.R.C.

In this League match at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow at Kowloon, the following have been selected for the home eleven:—J. P. Robinson, B. D. Evans, J. Stalker, E. L. Brown, Capt. E. C. Spinks, D. M. Goodall, F. G. Thompson, C. Dance, C. J. Skipton, Lieut. A. G. Macdonald and K. R. Macaskill.

C.R.C. 2nd XI. v. KOWLOON 2nd XI.

The following will represent C.R.C. 2nd XI. in a League match against Kowloon 2nd XI. on C.R.C. ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—C.R.C.: Yew Man Hon (capt.), Wong Sik Chung, Lo Man Pan, Lai Kuen, Chung Wing Kin, Wong Sik To, Chan Man Woon, C. F. Lee, Woo Pak Fook, H. Chan and D. Chan.

FOOTBALL.

CHARITY MATCH.

The members of the local lodges R.A.O.B. arranged a charity match on the Club ground yesterday afternoon between Naval and Military members to assist the fund now being raised in the Colony for the benefit of the wife and children of the late Petty Officer Maxted, of H.M.S. Colombo. The match ended in a win for the Army side by four goals to nil. All the goals were scored by Henwood who was ably assisted forward by Amor. Mr. Bolton, R.N., refereed the game.

The gate money amounted to \$47 while a collection taken on the ground brought in the amount of \$161.80 so that the local Buffs have been the means of adding \$108.80 to the Fund.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION 1.

"CURLEW" v. "TITANIA."

This League match between these Club, which was originally due to take place on Saturday, November 19th, was played yesterday afternoon on the Navy "A" ground, the Curlew winning by 3-clear goals.

The Titania fielded practically a new side, only Gerside, Hopkins and Kerridge of last year's team turning out. Taylor scored in the first half and Cook in the second. Mr. Jones was the referee.

By winning this match the Curlew go to the head of the League with 9 points for 5 matches played, displacing the Chinese with 8 points for 5 matches played.

1ST DIVISION.

SOUTH CHINA A.A. v. "TITANIA."

On the South China ground to-morrow (kick-off at 4 p.m.) South China team—Lau Hing Cheung, Chan So and Fung Tai; Cheung Wing Shing, Leung Tai Fong and Leung Yuk Tong; Lau Tak Chung, Fung Man Kit, Wong Pak Chung, Ip Kau and Chu Kwong Yeung.

2ND DIVISION.

SOUTH CHINA "A" v. KOWLOON.

In this match on the Kowloon ground to-morrow (kick-off at 2.30 p.m.) the South China team will be—Hui Shing In; Chan Chun Sang and Fok Ping In; Chao Pui Lau Hong Wing and Li Sin Ying; Kwok Po Kan; Tsui Ping Fan, Leung Wing Tak, Pang Wah Hing and Ko Sik Wai.

THE MUI-TSAI SYSTEM.

ANOTHER QUESTION IN THE
HOUSE.

In the House of Commons, on October 24th, Mr. G. Murray asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he will arrange with the Governor of Hongkong to appoint a commission of inquiry with a view to the abolition of the custom of *mu-tai* existing in the Colony of Hongkong, under which girls are transferred from household to household on payment of money, generally called adopted in China, and also the abolition of the custom of *see chu fa*, under which girls after adoption are resold for prostitution; and whether, in view of the fact that the Chinese Republic has declared these customs to be illegal, similar steps can be taken in Hongkong, a British colony, notwithstanding the fact that China has not strictly enforced the laws which she made to secure their suppression.

Mr. Wood: The Governor of Hongkong has already been asked to report on the desirability or otherwise of the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into the *mu-tai* system in the Colony, and I will consider what steps the Government may usefully take in the matter on receiving his report. The sale of girls for purposes of prostitution is strictly and expressly forbidden under the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance. As regards legislation on the *mu-tai* question, the fact that it has not been found practicable to enforce legislation in China, would seem to be an argument against similar legislation in Hongkong, apart from other considerations involved.

EVENING WEAR FOR MEN

DRESS SHIRTS OF THE
BEST MAKES ONLY.
STIFF OR PLEATED.

\$8.50 EACH. ALL SIZES.

DRESS COLLARS
VARIOUS SHAPES.

\$7.50 DOZEN.

PUMPS AND LACE
SHOES.

MADE OF THE BEST
QUALITY PATENT
LEATHER.

\$14 PAIR

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE
SELECTION OF CLAN TARTANS IN
SIK SASHES, SCARVES, TIES, HAND-
KERCHIES AND MUFFLERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MANDER BROTHERS

OLSINA

le dernier mot

WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741

HONGKONG

THE FOX-TROT

OF THE HOUR

"HUMMING"

(No. 3358)

DATI

ANDERSON'S

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

Keltic

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR
MEN

THE SECRET OF
KELTIC SUCCESS—

"KELTIC'S" are made in
Britain to fit the British foot, to
please the British taste, to meet
every requirement for good form
and GOOD WEAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

MEETING OF DEPOSITORS in the Chamber of Commerce Room, T.O. NIGHT (FRIDAY), at 5.30 P.M. [1921]

THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, under powers conferred upon them by the Regulations thereof, have appointed DAVID KEAY BLAIR to be SECRETARY from this date vice the undersigned resigned.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1921. [1921]

HONGKONG HOTEL GRILL

THE New Grill Room is provided with a Dance Floor and Jazz Orchestra, and it is now possible for patrons to dance during the evening.

TEA DANANTS will be held in the Grill Room from 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. An entrance charge of \$2-per-head will be made which will include afternoon tea.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

TEA AND DINNER DANANTS will be held on Wednesdays and Saturdays only, and on Sundays the Orchestra will not be in attendance on other days unless specially advertised.

A. G. DA ROCHA
AUCTIONEER.

Has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on MONDAY,

5th December, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,

at his Sales Room,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

IMPORTED PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, ETC., including: Aspirin's, Enamels, Balm, Shaving Brushes, Beef Juice, Dental Paste, Cough Lozenges, Kola Vin, Vichy Salts, Sanitary Power, Vaseline Blood and Nerve Food, Lysol, Grape Nuts, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and Pain Balm, Toilet Paper, Scott's Cod Liver Oil, Vim, etc., etc.

Note—The attention of Hospitals, Private Dispensaries and Pharmacies is called to this sale.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

"SAM YICK" FIRE CRACKERS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that our well-known brand of FIRE CRACKERS known as "SAM YICK" are only obtainable through our Authorized Agents:

Mr. Ah Cheong of Cheong King Wo Raw Silk Merchant,
No. 28, Kung Yat Moon, Canton
Mr. K. Y. Yung, of Ming Kee Mating Manufacturing, No. 3, Ngau Chow St. Hong Kong, Canton.
Mr. Lung Ching San, of Sze Yee Company, 71, Bonham Street West, Hong Kong.

The public are hereby warned against imitations sold by unauthorized persons.

SAM YICK FIRE CRACKERS MANUFACTORY, TAILONG, SHUN TACK, CANTON. [1921]

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of December, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaukiwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurement	Collected Annual Rent	Upset Price
104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109
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115	115	115	115
116	116	116	116
117	117	117	117
118	118	118	118
119	119	119	119
120	120	120	120
121	121	121	121
122	122	122	122
123	123	123	123
124	124	124	124
125	125	125	125
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127	127	127	127
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148	148	148	148
149	149	149	149
150	150	150	150
151	151	151	151
152	152	152	152
153	153	153	153
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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurement	Collected Annual Rent	Upset Price
104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105
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109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110
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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents Acreage	Upset Price
104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110
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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BRUNNEN'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
JAPAN DISCLAIMS AGGRESSIVE
PURPOSES IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, December 1st.

Mr. Hanabara has made a statement to the Far Eastern Committee disclaiming emphatically that Japan ever entertained aggressive purposes or a desire to encroach illegitimately on China's sovereignty in maintaining garrisons in China. He declared Japan's readiness to withdraw the railway guards in Shantung when Chinese police were substituted but the maintenance of troops along the South Manchuria Railway stood on a different footing. He declared that this was an absolute necessity under existing conditions. Withdrawal would undoubtedly leave the districts at the mercy of bandits and it was, therefore, impossible that Japan would forego the duty of maintaining guards in Manchuria where their presence was recognised by treaty.

JAPAN AND THE 70 PER CENT.
RATIO.

WASHINGTON, December 1st.

Baron Kato personally communicated with Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour on Japan's proposal for 70 per cent. capital ship ratio as necessary to her security. It is stated that the proposal has the full support of the Japanese Cabinet and Diplomatic Council.

One of the American delegates offered the opinion that the situation was delicate but he was not without hope that the Japanese ultimately would accept the original plan which the United States and Britain still consider fair to all the powers concerned. Mr. Hughes and other American delegates discussed the situation for three hours on Wednesday evening.

LATER.

CHINESE WIRELESS STATIONS.

Mr. Alfred Sze stated that he would reserve the right to answer in detail the Japanese statements after he had the opportunity of studying them in committee. He proceeded to discuss the wireless stations in China and it was decided to refer the question of drafting to a sub-committee.

EARLIER CABLES.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN
CHINA.AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO
INVESTIGATE.

WASHINGTON, November 30th.

An official communiqué states that the resolution unanimously adopted by the Far Eastern Committee relative to the extra-territorial question provides that the Powers concerned shall establish a commission to which each shall appoint a member to enquire into the present practice of extra-territorial jurisdiction in China, and into the laws, the judicial system, methods of judicial administration, with a view to reporting findings of fact, with recommendations regarding the means to improve the existing conditions of administration of justice in China and to assist the efforts of the Chinese Government to effect such legislation and judicial reforms as will warrant the Powers in relinquishing progressively or otherwise their rights of extra-territoriality.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE SUB-
MITTED WITHIN A YEAR.

The Commission shall be constituted within three months after the adjournment of the Conference, and instructed to submit its report and recommendations within a year after the Commission's first meeting. Each of the Powers shall be deemed free to accept or reject all or any portion of the recommendations, but in no case are any of the Powers to make acceptance directly or indirectly dependent on China's granting any special concession, favour, benefit, or immunity, whether political or economic.

LATER.

A communiqué states that an additional resolution provides that non-signatory Powers having extra-territorial rights in China may accede to the resolution in regard to extra-territoriality within three months after the adjournment of the Conference.

A further additional resolution expresses China's satisfaction with the abolition of extra-territoriality, and declares China's intention to appoint a Chinese member of the extra-territoriality commission, it being understood that China is free to accept or reject any or all recommendations of the commission. China is prepared to co-operate in the work of the commission and in every way to facilitate the successful accomplishment of its task.

WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS
FROM CHINA.

Mr. Alfred Sze, in his speech, said that China was asking not merely that existing treaty or conventional limitations upon the autonomous and unembarrassed exercise of her territorial and administrative powers should be removed as rapidly and completely as circumstances permitted, but that the conditions constituting a continuing violation of her rights as an independent State should be corrected.

He asked the Conference to approve a proposition to which he contended it was committed by the principles adopted on November 21st—namely that each Power attending the Conference declared that "without consent of the Government of China, expressly and specifically given in each case, it will be station troops or railway guards, and maintain police-boxes or erect or operate electrical communication installations upon the soil of China and if such troops, railway guards, police-boxes or electrical installations now exist upon the soil of China without China's express consent, they be immediately withdrawn."

THE VIOLATION OF CHINA'S
SOVEREIGN RIGHTS.

The Chinese delegation submitted detailed data supporting Mr. Sze's statement, and declaring that it submitted the "simply in order to show the extent to which China's territorial and administrative integrity was now being violated, not as implying that the Chinese Government will be contented with the abatement of those specific violations of her sovereign rights." The Committee then discussed the question of foreign troops and police in China, and adjourned until to-day.

ANGLO-JAPANESE NAVAL
NEGOTIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, November 30th.

The Anglo-American-Japanese naval sub-committee, at a brief meeting, considered details of disarmament and adjourned. The date of the next meeting has not been fixed.

It is officially announced that arrangements have been made for the Chinese and Japanese to carry on direct negotiation on the Shantung question. The Far Eastern committee adjourned till Friday to give the Chinese and Japanese a clear day to discuss the question.

LATER.

JAPAN AGREES TO WITHDRAW
GUARDS.

The Chinese and Japanese delegates have accepted the good offices of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes to bring China and Japan together for a settlement of the Shantung problem. It is announced that Japan has agreed to withdraw her guards from the Shantung railway as soon as a Chinese police force has been substituted, but objects to withdrawing guards from the South Manchuria Railway on account of the bandit danger.

Mr. Hanabara stated that Japan would remove her troops from Hankow as soon as China took measures to maintain order, and was also ready to withdraw from North China when conditions warranted and from the Chinese Eastern Railway when Siberia was evacuated.

INCREASED NAVAL RATIO DESIRED
BY JAPAN.

Japan's desire for increase in the ratio of her naval strength remains the pivotal question of the Conference proceedings. Prince Tokugawa's statement last night to the effect that Baron Kato's opinion is not reflected in the Japanese official attitude is believed in some quarters to have improved the situation. It is still uncertain whether definite developments will be announced before or after the next plenary meeting. Meanwhile, Mr. Balfour and possibly Lord Lee, Sir Auckland Geddes, and other Britishers propose to attend dinner in their honour on Monday in New York to be given by the English-speaking Union. Their absence over the week-end will probably prevent a full meeting of the Conference before the middle of next week.

ADMIRAL BEATTY ON THE NAVAL
REDUCTIONS.

Lord Beatty, who is homeward bound, interviewed, and expressed his opinion that the Conference could already be regarded as a success. Britain was satisfied with the naval programme, by which it was proposed that Britain and the U.S. should have a capital tonnage of 500,000 and Japan 300,000. Asked what would happen if Japan insisted upon an increase in her ratio, Lord Beatty is reported to have replied that other nations would do the same.

PERSIAN OIL CONCESSION.

REASONABLE COMPROMISE-
EXPECTED.

LONDON, November 30th.

It appears that most of the concessions in the northern provinces of Persia now granted to the Standard Oil Company, as stated in a previous cable, were formerly held by the Anglo-Persian Company, but its rights were repudiated by the new Persian Government. The two companies are now investigating the position and carrying on negotiations in the friendliest spirit. A reasonable compromise is expected. The question is complicated by the fact that the Russian Soviet Government is also claiming a part of the concessions, but the suggestion of a prospective war between the American and British interests is scouted as most mischievous and absurd.

[The previous cable stated: It is reported from Tehran that Parliament has granted a fifty years' concession to the Standard Oil Company to exploit the oilfields of the northern provinces. The measure is expected to revive trade, opening the north to foreign enterprise.]

LATEST CABLES.

AEROPLANES COLLIDE.

LAWTON, OKLAHOMA, December 1st.

Two army aeroplanes practising in battle evolutions collided and falling 3,000 feet crashed to pieces. Four airmen were killed.

THE LANDRU TRIAL.

RECOMMENDATION TO MERCY.

PARIS, December 1st.

Immediately after the sentence on Landru, the juryman unanimously signed a recommendation to mercy in favour of life imprisonment which, it is believed, will save his head.

EARLIER CABLES.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

PARIS, December 1st.

Landru, found guilty of murder, forgery, and theft, was sentenced to death. [The condemned man, known as the Modern Bluebeard, who was arrested some three years ago, was charged with the death of numerous "wives" of whose property he obtained possession. As the bodies appear to have been incinerated, the gathering of evidence was a lengthy process.]

THE ARBUCKLE CASE.

WITNESS ARRESTED ON PERJURY
CHARGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 30th.

Mrs. Minnie Neighbors, one of the witnesses for the defence in the Arbuckle case, has been arrested on a charge of perjury and released on bail.

GERMAN AND FRENCH
CURRENCIES.

THE MARK RISING.

LONDON, November 30th.

German marks rapidly recovered to-day to 830 and finished at 965 compared with 1,100 yesterday. The market is taking the view that the visit of Dr. Bathenau will lead to reorganisation of Germany's financial position with an improving effect upon other Continental currencies, though towards the end selling was in evidence.

French francs were quoted at 56.30 and 57 against 57.75 yesterday; thus checking the retrograde movement of the past week.

THE SLUMP IN RUBBER.

PLANTERS AGREE TO RESTRICTED
OUTPUT.

LONDON, November 30th.

In view of the termination on December 31st of the scheme of voluntary restriction of rubber output, the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association is asking all rubber producers who assented to the scheme to continue restriction by undertaking not to produce more rubber in the first six months of 1922 than they produced in the corresponding period of 1921, or, alternatively, than 75 per cent. of their output in the corresponding period of 1920. Producers who remained outside the scheme are urged to undertake to restrict output 25 per cent. of the amount produced in the corresponding period of 1921 or 1920.

Assent to binding of the scheme will cease to be binding unless assentors are notified prior to December 31st that members of the Association controlling not less than 70 per cent. of the producing area, represented by members of the Association have similarly agreed.

GERMAN MINISTER'S LONDON
VISIT.CAUSES ACID COMMENT IN
FRENCH PRESS.

LONDON, November 30th.

Herr Simon, who is described as Dr. Rathenau's secretary, told Reuters that the conversations with Sir Robert Horne and Sir Robert Kindersley at the treasury yesterday related to the economic situation of the world, particularly in reference to Germany. It is believed that further conversations are most likely.

The Cabinet discusses the reparations problem this evening, when Sir John Bradbury will probably further explain his proposal to grant Germany a moratorium. These Anglo-German conversations have been a fresh cause of acid comment in French newspapers.

STINNES VISIT TO LONDON.

BERLIN, December 1st.

Hugo Stinnes reported the results of his visit to London to a meeting of the Imperial Union of German Industries, which decided to adopt the proposal of the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, to appoint a committee of six financiers and industrialists to get into touch with British and American economists, studies with a view to opening credits not merely to assure the January reparations payment, but to find a new method of payment and to prevent Germany again falling into a condition making default possible.

DEATH OF LORD MOUNT
STEPHEN.

LONDON, November 30th.

The death is announced of Lord Mount Stephen.

[The First Baron Mount Stephen, born 1829, whose death has just occurred, was a native of Banffshire who migrated to Canada as long ago as 1850. He had been head of the Canada Pacific Railway and President of the Bank of Montreal.]

POSITION OF OIL COMPANY'S
FINANCE.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

AMSTERDAM, December 1st.

The meeting of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company had to be adjourned until the 14th inst., as a quorum of representatives of three-quarters of the share capital was not obtained. The General Manager, in a speech, declared that the absolute hard-cash position of the Royal Dutch, the Shell, and affiliated companies might be put at £1,900,000,000. The stock in hand was 1,500,000 tons, on which freight, loading, and Customs charges had already been paid, representing a value of £1,500,000,000. The company had no debt with its bankers. Thus it is well able to cope with all emergencies without appealing to the shareholders.

DEATH OF IVAN CARYLL.

NEW YORK, November 30th.

The death is announced of Mr. Ivan Caryll.

[Ivan Caryll, for years musical director of the Gaiety and Lyric theatres, composed many of the most popular musical comedies of our time, among them "The Earl and the Girl" and "Our Miss Gibbs."]

TRADE IN THE U.S.

WASHINGTON, November 30th.

The Federal Reserve Board's monthly report states that improvement in trade during November was not so marked as in September and October. The iron and steel trade recovery halted, while the silk industry showed surprising unevenness.

GERMAN BANK INCREASES
CAPITAL.

BERLIN, November 30th.

The Nord Deutsche Lloyd is shortly increasing its capital from M. 350,000,000 to M. 500,000,000.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

GROWING POPULARITY OF RUGBY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, October 18th.

Many of the better class supporters of Association football are gravitating towards Rugby, one of their reasons being to protest against the growing number of "buses" indulged in by the followers of the round ball. It is generally recognised that a more chivalrous line of conduct is shown by the players of the Code.

Another remarkable thing is the popularity of Rugby on the Borders. There is something exhilarating in the atmosphere. In Edinburgh and Glasgow, with their hosts of attractions, a Rugby match is a mere item; in a Border town it is the event of the week. In the Cities the Schools keep alive the spirit of rivalry; but on the Borders it is a town affair. In the Cities, also, Rugby is the pastime of the professional classes; but on the Borders it is a democratic game, levelling all distinctions, and tradesmen play alongside old Public School boys.

One result in last week's Rugby results created some surprise. Stewartians were beaten by Glasgow High School. The Edinburgh Club, however, were evidently below par, and as a matter of fact threw away the game. Watsonians also were not in top form against Edinburgh Wanderers; had the latter's backs played as well as the forwards, the result might have been a draw. J. L. Dunn had a lovely try, the one redeeming feature in Watson's exhibition. Edinburgh University are getting into their pre-war stride again, as is shown by their great victory over Edinburgh Academicals; but the Academicals are in a particularly bad way this year. One of the unexpected results was Royal High School's success over Selkirk, a club that is well to the front at present.

Watsonians, 8; Edin. Wanderers, 0. Glas. H.S., F.P., 3; Stewartians, 0. Glas. Academicals, 44; Institution, 0. Edin. University, 24; Edin. Acad., 8. Heriotians, 13; Gala, 3. West, 6; Hillhead, 5. Kelvinside, 5; Greenock-Wan., 0. R.H.S., F.P., 8; Selkirk, 3.

The returns in Association were commonplace, and left the table unaffected. Some curiosity was excited over the Rangers-Airdrie engagement, and the Champions just scraped through. Airdrie, however, are considerably below their past reputation. Celtic gave an agreeably bright display in their win over Albion Rovers. Two of the most disappointing results were Partick Thistle's failure to beat Falkirk, and the severe defeat of Queen's Park by Hamilton Academicals. These results are not to the benefit of the competition.

Aberdeen, 4; Clyde, 2. Airdrie, 1; Rangers, 2. Clydebank, 0; Hibs, 2. Hearts, 0; Dundee, 0. Kilmarnock, 3; Third Lanark, 0. Morton, 2; Bath Rovers, 1. Motherwell, 5; Dumbarton, 0. Partick Thistle, 0; Falkirk, 0. Queen's Park, 1; Hamilton, 5. St. Mirren, 1; Ayr, 1.

A GREAT GOLFER.

Since the post-war revival of competitive golf by the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers at Muirfield, Mr. Robert Maxwell has made the autumn meetings something of a personal monopoly. For the third year in succession he has won the gold medal, and in doing so has demonstrated that, although he is not now to be tempted into the glare of the Championship arena, his hand has lost little of its cunning.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

TEXT OF THE PEKING GOVERN-
MENT'S PROPOSALS.GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR CHINESE
QUESTIONS.

PEKING, November 21st.

The text of China's proposals as submitted to the Pacific Conference is as follows:—

"In conformity with the agenda of the Conference, the Chinese Government proposes for the consideration of and adoption by the Conference the following general principles to be applied in the determination of questions relating to China:—

1.—(a) The Powers engage to respect and observe the territorial integrity and the political and administrative independence of the Chinese Republic.

(b) China upon her part is prepared to give an undertaking not to alienate or lease any portion of her territory or littoral to any Powers.

2.—China, being in full accord with the principle of the so-called open door, or equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations having treaty relations with China, is prepared to accept and apply it in all parts of the Chinese Republic without exception.

3.—With a view to strengthening mutual confidence in the Far East, the Powers agree not to conclude between themselves any treaty or agreement directly affecting China or the general peace in these regions without previously notifying China and giving her an opportunity to participate.

4.—All special rights, privileges, immunities, whatever their character or contractual basis, claimed by any of the Powers in or relating to China, are to be declared, and all such or future claims not made known, are to be deemed null and void. Rights, privileges, immunities and commitments now known or to be declared, are to be examined with a view to determining their scope and validity, and if valid, to harmonising them with one another and with the principles declared by this Conference.

5.—Immediately or as soon as the circumstances will permit, the existing limitations upon China's political, jurisdictional and administrative freedom of action are to be removed.

6.—Reasonable definite terms of duration are to be attached to China's commitments, which are without time limit.

7.—In the interpretation of instruments granting special rights or privileges, the well established principle of construction that such grants shall be strictly construed in favour of the grantors is to be observed.

8.—China's rights as a neutral are to be fully respected in future wars to which she is not party.

9.—Provision is to be made for the peaceful settlement of international disputes in the Pacific and the Far East.

10.—Provision is to be made for future conferences to be held from time to time for the discussion of international questions relative to the Pacific and the Far East as a basis for the determination of the common policies of signatory Powers in relation thereto.

PROGRAMME PREPARED BY THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS, CANTON.

We have received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, Canton, the following statement:—

The Chinese Question now means the security of China against aggressions which endanger her existence as an independent and peaceful state. This must be the work of China and is only possible by the organisation of China's human and material resources under a leadership capable of unifying the country and modernising her politically and economically.

The leadership must express itself in the form of a national government established in accordance with the will of the Chinese People as defined in the fundamental law of the land. Any other solution would be a mere palliative, if not wholly illusory.

A proper national Government, already exists at Canton. But it cannot function effectively on account of the continued foreign recognition of the Peking Administration as the Government of China, which, in existing circumstances, is tantamount to the imposition of the Powers on the Chinese People of a weak and corrupt ruling body in violation of the principle of Government by consent of the governed.

This situation must end if the Conference is to inaugurate an era of international security in the Far East in the interests of world peace. The first condition, therefore, of a permanent settlement of the Chinese Question is the withdrawal of recognition from the administration of Hsu Shih-chang which is at once illegal in origin and impotent and integrating in operation. There is nothing in the objection that the recognition of Peking must be continued because the Powers must recognise some ruling body as the Government of China, since it will be remembered that from the date of the abdication of the Manchus in February, 1912, to October, 1913, there was no internationally recognised Government in China. But there is the alternative Government of President Sun Yat-sen, whose recognition would lead to the unification of China.

A second condition is the non-interference in the political affairs of China by the foreign Powers. It is needless to point out that such interference in the past has proved disastrous to the best interests of the foreign Powers as well as of China. It is the right of every nation to work out its own destinies. There is no doubt as to the ability of the Chinese people, with several thousand years of history behind them, to find a solution for the present problems that necessarily arise with the tremendous changes, political, economic, and social, which the country has been undergoing.

A third condition is the adoption of open diplomacy in the dealings between the Powers and China and between the Powers themselves concerning China. This must apply not only to the future, but also retroactively. The Powers have in the past obtained commitments from officials in Peking and in the provinces of which no proper record has been kept and which have fettered China's development. All agreements, concessions, and promises with, by, and concerning China should, therefore, be tabled and be subject to review and judgment in the light of the principles herein enunciated. A notable example is that of the treaties and agreements resulting from the Twenty-One Demands.

The political and economic modernisation of China under a national Government based on the consent of the Chinese People necessitates the application of three principles, namely, Territorial Integrity, Economic Integrity, and Administrative Integrity. While general principles are useful to a certain extent, it must be acknowledged that their repeated enunciation in the past has not prevented their breach. It is necessary, therefore, that they be specifically applied.

The Principle of Territorial Integrity affirms the indivisibility of the territory of the Chinese Republic inside and outside the Great Wall and China's sovereignty in each and every part thereof. This involves (a) the settlement of the Shantung Question in terms of the cancellation of the China-Japan Treaty relating to Shantung and notes relating thereto and the recognition of the validity of the abrogation of the Kiaochow Convention on China's declaration of war against Germany; (b) the settlement of the Manchurian and Mongolian Questions in terms of the cancellation of the China-Japan Treaty relating to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia and notes relating thereto and the conversion of the railways in North and South Manchuria into Chinese state-owned properties; (where the questions affecting the railways and Outer Mongolia require negotiations with Russia that is to be reserved for direct conversation between China and that Power); (c) the solution of the Tibetan Question in terms of the recognition by Great Britain of Chinese sovereignty and the grant of Tibetan autonomy; (d) the relinquishment of the leased territories; (e) the restoration of the settlements and concessions to China, provided that there is an interim period of a number of years, when their administration shall be vested in a Council consisting of a Chinese chairman and members elected, as to half, by foreign taxpayers; and, as to the other half, by Chinese taxpayers; and (f) the withdrawal of foreign troops whether their presence be sanctioned by treaties or absolutely unwarranted.

The Principle of Economic Integrity affirms the necessity of the legal Central Government of the Republic of China being freed from treaties which have hitherto imposed fiscal disabilities on China. First, it involves the revision of all treaties which place restriction on China or grant rights to foreign nationals in derogation of Chinese sovereignty in the matter of taxation whether relating to Tariff Duties or inland revenue in consideration of China's engagement not to levy certain forms of taxes which admittedly impede trade; secondly, the principle calls for the remission of the remainder of the Boxer indemnity, which is—besides a heavy burden on the financial resources of the country—the only punitive as distinguished from reparatory, international indemnity in force to-day and which, when remitted, can just usefully be applied for educational and industrial purposes to be specifically designated if so desired; thirdly, the principle also calls for the elimination of spheres of influence or interest which are harmful anachronisms.

The Principle of Administrative Integrity calls for the gradual abolition of Consular jurisdiction on a sort of instalment plan, e.g., as Chinese laws relating to the Law Merchant (sic) are assimilated to those of the West, China will set up special courts for the trial and adjudication of cases between foreigners in Chinese territory or between Chinese and foreigners. The establishment by Japan of police agencies at various places in China should forthwith be abolished. Foreign post offices which have from their inception been working only under sufferance and which have recently been subject to notorious abuses, such as the smuggling of morphia and other drugs, should be removed. Telegraphic and wireless installations by foreign Governments and nationals should be dismantled.

JOURNALISTS DO NOT BETRAY
CONFIDENCES.

Presiding over a meeting of the Authors' Club on October 10th, when Mr. Clement K. Shorter, editor of *The Sphere*, was the guest of the evening, Sir Gilbert Parker said he wished to say that he believed in journalists. At the beginning of the war he had the greatest difficulty in getting the Government to admit journalists to the departmental offices. The Government said to him, "But they will betray us." However, he convinced the Government, and the opening of the doors of the Government offices to the American journalists made the United States understand what they could not otherwise have understood. On one occasion when he lunched with Theodore Roosevelt in the States there were three Western editors present. Roosevelt said some very indiscreet things about every country except the United States; things which, if they had been reported, would have led to hostilities. To one of the other guests he commented on the indiscretion in the presence of the three Western editors. "They don't say anything," was the reply, "they take care of Teddy" (Laughter). It was quite safe to tell a journalist the truth, but tell it in confidence and even the yellowest journalist would not betray that confidence.



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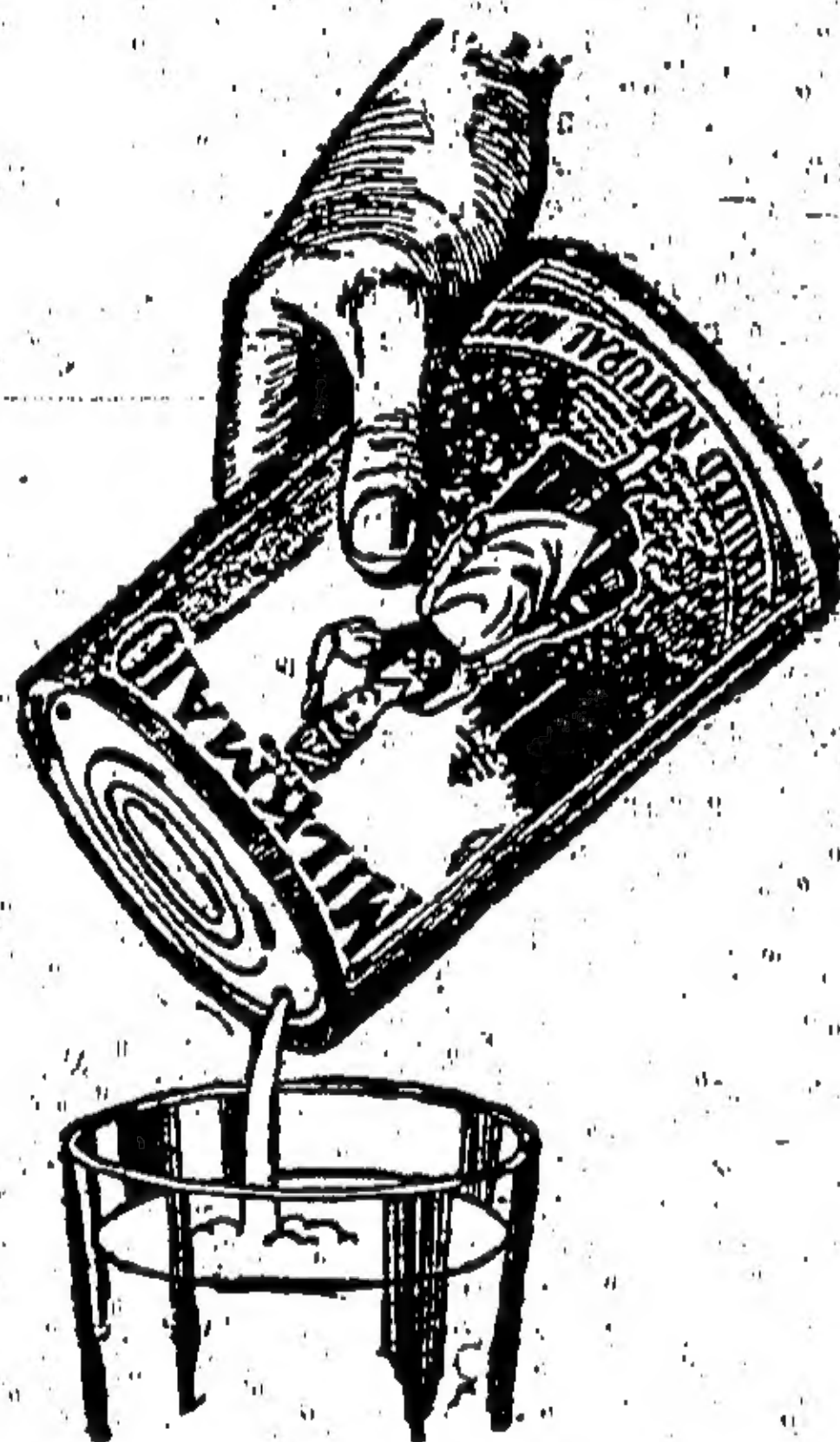
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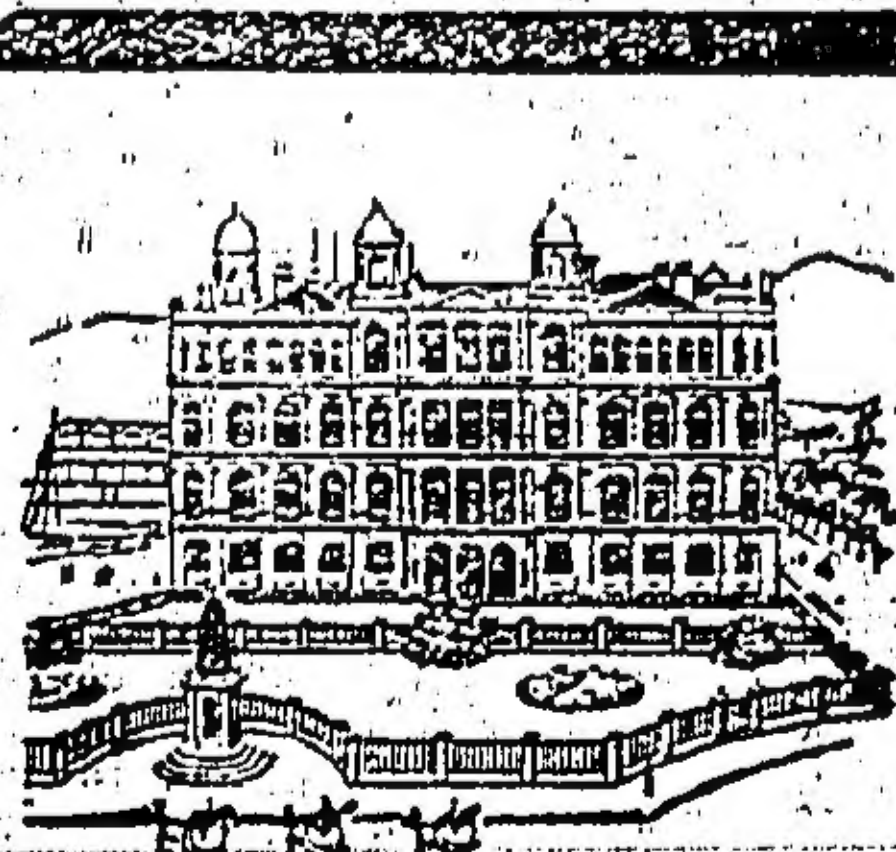
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QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

MRS. TROWBRIDGE'S STORY OF
HER LIFE.

"THE MOST CHARMING PRINCESS."

A wide popularity may safely be predicted for Mr. W. R. H. Trowbridge's "Queen Alexandra: A Study of Royalty." It is written with knowledge, insight, and tact; and tells sympathetically of the Queen-Mother's childhood, marriage, and early life, with a brief account of her later years.

In an introduction which Walburga, Lady Paget contributes, she dwells with justice on the charm which the Queen has always exercised. "This charm has not waned; it has been kept alive by the Queen's kindness of heart, her unselfishness, simplicity, and unswerving truthfulness, which have swept away all that is mean or base from her environment."

In her earlier years she exercised a great influence on fashion: "The Princess's characteristics were extreme neatness and great simplicity, united to grace and dignity. There was never any thing extreme in design, shape, or colour."

During the war her great power was as resolutely exerted in favour of self-sacrifice and simple fidelity to duty. "Through all the terrible years of the great struggle, Queen Alexandra remained faithfully and courageously in London, helping and consoling. Her physical courage was sustained by her steadfast soul. Gentle and uncomplaining, she went about always, in the same simple little black dress, doing her errands of mercy while the London streets were blazing with jewellery and furs, and the sounds of revelry at night were mingled with the booming of the Zeppelin bombs."

"Once only the Queen murmured, and that was when she was told she must give up her beloved horses and dogs. Only the very smallest minimum was left to her—her much-straitened income was not sufficient to keep so many pets. It was a bitter sacrifice, for Queens are often lonely, and dogs are their sincerest friends."

Mr. Trowbridge tells how she was born on December 1st, 1844, the child of a Prince who seemed remote from the Danish throne; and how extremely simple was her upbringing. She was taught to make her own clothes and instructed in the arts of housekeeping. "Punctuality was the rule of the establishment, and to conform to it was the most arduous of all the Princess's tasks. For unpunctuality at meals, Prince Christian (her father) would make no allowance. It was with the greatest difficulty imaginable that she could arrive in time for the blessing. She could never overcome this failing, and even on ceremonial occasions, when punctuality is essential, her attendants were obliged to resort to many a subterfuge to enable her to be ready in time."

But this was her own fault. Of dress and adornment she was fond, realising that fairy princesses should not neglect externals. So early as 1858, when she was only 14, *The Times* suggested that she would be "the most eligible lady" to marry the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII. The suggestion was not popular in the newspapers and it was generally believed, that the Prince would marry "a Princess of Prussia." This project, however, was greeted with such sarcastic comment in the British Press that it was opportunely dropped. The field was clear.

Attention was drawn to the young Princess by Sir Augustus Paget, British Minister at Copenhagen. He told his wife, Lady Paget: "I know the prettiest, the nicest, the most charming Princess—Princess Alix, the eldest daughter of Prince Christian, the future King of Denmark. She is only sixteen, and as good as she is pretty!"

The Princess Royal, afterwards the Empress Victoria of Germany, Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, was informed of the discovery when her orders were: "You must tell the Queen at once, as soon as you can go to England, and find out all you can in the meantime."

Lady Paget carried out this request. Her efforts were rewarded by the Princess Royal, who saw Princess Alexandra, and returned saying: "She is the most fascinating creature in the world. You did not say nearly enough. For a long time I have not seen anybody who pleases me so much as this lovely and charming girl."

Queen Victoria was favourably impressed by the reports, and a meeting was arranged with the Prince of Wales. It took place at Speyer, on the Rhine, in 1861, and the Prince Consort reported that "the young people seem to have taken a mutual liking to one another."

From fear of German hostility, great caution was exercised by Queen Victoria in announcing the engagement and the first meeting with the Princess took place in curious circumstances: "While waiting for the Princess and her mother to arrive, Queen Victoria sat in a small boudoir. To the dismay of Lady Paget, who was alone with her, and on whom the burden of the presentation had been placed, the Queen suddenly burst into tears."

She was thinking of the Prince Consort and her loss of a husband's love. But the tears passed off and the Queen was "quite enchanted" with her future daughter-in-law. "Not for several days did the official news of the betrothal appear and then 'in an obscure corner' of *The Times*, which probably by royal request, printed it 'without comment,' to avoid annoying Prussia."

Her departure from Denmark for the marriage was regarded as an event of national importance. The King of Denmark gave her the most magnificent of wedding presents. "It contained 2,000 brilliants and 118 pearls, the two largest of which had been exhibited at the International Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, near the Koh-i-noor. From this splendid jewel depended a fascimile of the celebrated Dogstar Cross, in which was set a fragment reputed to belong to the True Cross, with a piece of silk taken from the grave of King Canute." Her state entry into London with the Prince of Wales was marked by untoward events caused by the inefficiency of the police at that day and by the intense popular enthusiasm.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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The state marriage took place on March 10th, 1863. "Of the royal guests the most conspicuous was the Crown Princess of Prussia (the British Princess Royal). As she advanced to her place a fine little boy, all unmoved by the pomp around him, dragged on his mother's arm as he looked behind him, and with difficulty brought to his little feet to surmount the three steps of the *haut pas*. This child, dressed in Highland costume, was destined to become many years later Kaiser Wilhelm II."

It was said of her by many that she made "every woman in the room with her look frightful," and of this extraordinary grace her husband was singularly proud.

As a mother she was unfaltering in her attention to her children. Her first baby was born two months before the expected date. She was at a hockey match on the ice of Virginia Water that day. "Shortly after her return to Frogmore, however, she became suddenly indisposed. When the Prince arrived an hour later he found her in travail and the household in a state of the greatest confusion. Nothing was in readiness for the event. The nursery did not reach Frogmore till two in the morning."

She always found time to be with her children. "She was in her glory," relates Mrs. Blackburn, the head nurse, when she could run up to the nursery, put on a flannel apron, wash the children herself, and see them asleep in their little beds. She had "a total lack of fear," even in Russia, where there was danger of Nihilist outrages, or when the Belgian Spido fired at the Prince of Wales as he sat by her side.

Of her high spirits there are many tales. Perhaps one of the most entertaining is that of her visit to the Khedive of Egypt's harem. "She expressed the wish to see how she would look in a *yashmak*. The harem ladies were only too pleased to gratify her, and having dressed her and Mrs. Grey (her lady-in-waiting) up in the most approved fashion, were so entranced with the effect that they entertained them to drive home in this manner and make the Prince of Wales believe that the Princess had been kept in the harem and a slave sent instead. This the Princess consented to do. What King Edward said is not recorded. —Daily Mail.



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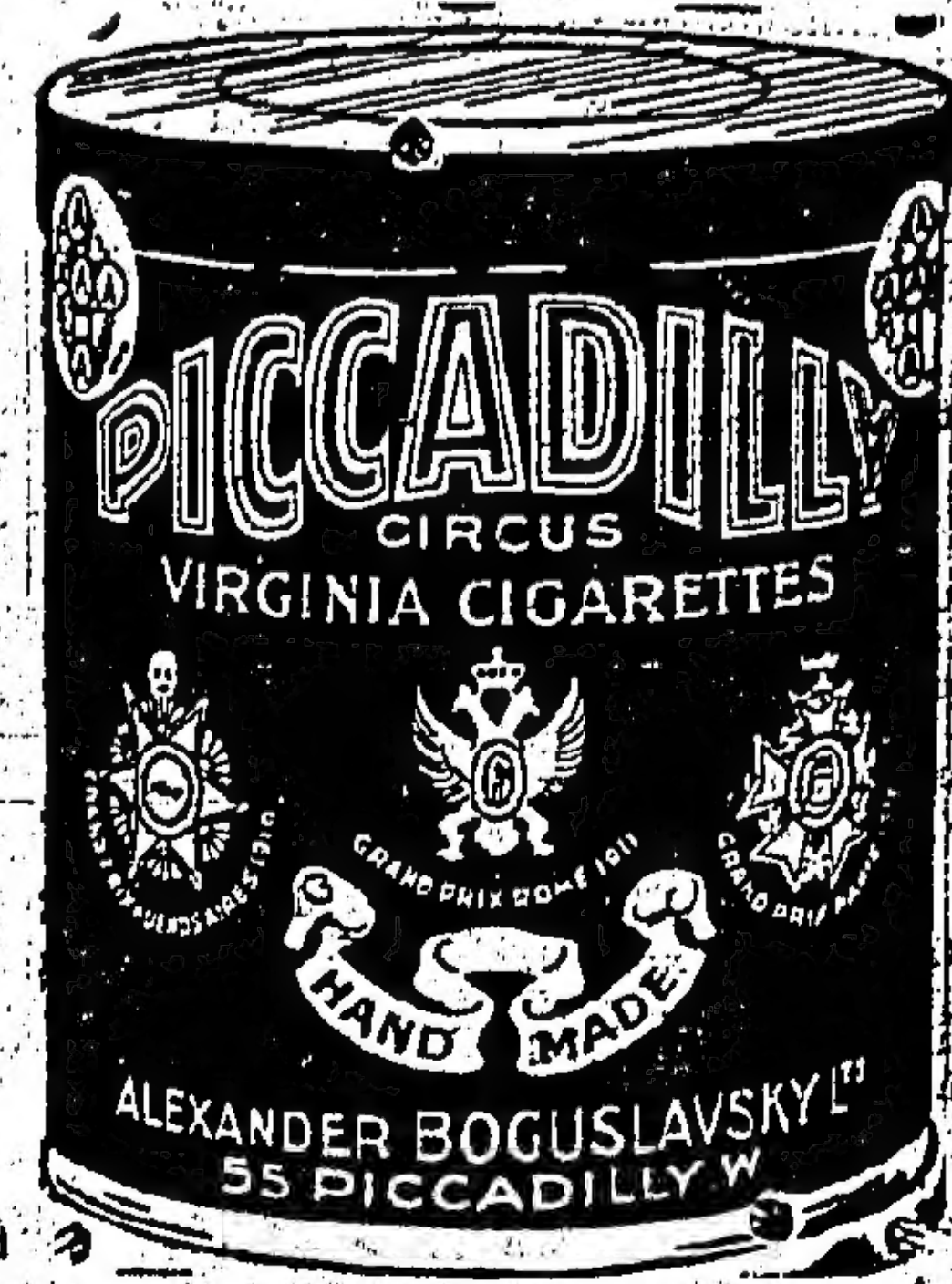
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CHURCH CONGRESS.**PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.**

The Church Congress opened at Birmingham on October 11th. The Bishop of Birmingham, Dr. Russell Wakefield, whose understanding of the people has been one of the first characteristics of a notable career, was chairman.

The President, in his inaugural address said: "To all my comrades here present today, whether they be of our own country or of another, I say: 'Welcome!'"

I would like to make an appeal, which has been during the last few months more than ever near to my heart, because several of our great Labour leaders have begged me to express it. Let me put it in the following words: It will be very long indeed before we manage to get inside our churches and chapels the great mass of the English people, but we can influence all, but a small minority of our population to strive to regulate their lives upon the moral principles of Christianity, and we can impress them with the fact that the greatest of all teachers of what makes true character is Jesus Christ Himself.

Is there no way by which we can respond to this craving of very many of all classes of society? I long with others for the complete unity of 'Christ's Church,' but I do not see that the coming of the Kingdom would be hindered if we were able to combine in work, and in teaching for the building up of an England living under the guidance of Christ's ideals. I think I may speak for many different schools of thought within our Church when I say that, whilst they would be unable to have much sympathy, if any, with a kind of outward union, which shirked grave differences, they would nevertheless be prepared to co-operate in such a crusade as I suggest.

The Church must have, in this country certainly, a fresh conception, or at any rate a re-statement of its functions. We have been drifting dangerously towards a policy of despair as to the mass of the people so that some have taken refuge in the idea that we must enter for those who accept our teaching, that we must tend with all care our faithful, and that in regard to those outside we must reluctantly acknowledge that we cannot deal with them properly, having neither sufficiency of soldiers nor of weapons for the purpose. This view, of course, taken from us any right to call ourselves a National Church. If we are national, we must, in some form or other, approach the whole nation; and if, for the present at any rate, we can only let the people outside have part of that which we hold dear, still we must in co-operation with others, provide the whole land with what we may call the Essence of Christianity.

The Church of the future must be more national than ever before; must consider the changes in national life as they come, and must influence these changes; must be an adaptable Church; meeting the fresh conceptions of life that must come in a progressive world. But whilst being adaptable, the Church must not be time-serving. There is all the difference between a persuasive, loving understanding of the national cravings of one age after another and the cowardly acceptance of worldly ideals because for the moment they seem to be popular.

THE MODERN SUNDAY.

I expect that if many of our devout people were asked what they considered one of the weakest links in the chain of Church progress, they would be inclined to say the observance of Sunday. In some sense, I would agree with them. The elimination of the idea of worship from Sunday is a painful fact, but I want some of those who may feel sad on this subject to bear in mind that the old-fashioned English service was not likely to be able to keep young people Church-goers, with all the new Sunday attractions, some of them quite harmless and some of them even beneficial, opened out before them. When I look back to what one had to undergo as a boy, I confess that I am rather thankful that we had not reached the English modern Sunday, for I think that it would have been difficult to keep me, had there been anything attractive to compete with such worship, a constant devotee of the dull services and ponderous fifty minutes sermons. If we were to formulate a united statement in regard to Sunday, which should take account of the new age in which we are living, I think we should be listened to and, in the main, obeyed. But I am practically certain that we can do no greater harm to the true observance of Sunday than by making it harsh and unlike what Our Lord Himself taught us it might be.

PROBLEMS OF YOUTH.

Among the subjects which will be considered during this week is that of adolescence, and of its importance we much all be aware. Upon its solution depends very largely the solving of other problems, which are before us this week: Christian morals; recreations; industrial problems. These are subjects which we treat and develop our young people. I am not satisfied that, during recent years, the parents' sense of responsibility has been fully recognised. In the classes which go to preparatory and pass from them to our great public schools, I think that the parents have quite definitely lessened their touch with their boys and girls. Our preparatory schools have become, when they are worth anything and deserving of the name, perhaps the most elaborate part of the educational system; and I should be not only ungrateful, but grossly neglectful of very high-minded personalities if I did not acknowledge that no people have striven better to deal with young children than our preparatory school teachers. When you come to the public school, you cannot but notice that, here again, there has been immense development in recent years, and I cannot imagine a happier lot or more helpful time than that of the average public school boy, unless it be that of the public school master, who has the opportunity of having under his control right through the difficult years of the country's population.

who are likely to have most to do with that country's development.

Of course, as to the great mass of children in our elementary schools the problem is different. There the possibility of remaining ignorant of unholy things is far less, whilst the parent is not only more seldom in touch with the child, but is also admittedly in some respects not in all, less qualified to give instruction. Here we have to rely and lean heavily upon the teacher, and there is no doubt that there is no class of teachers more conscientious than those who show less gratitude than the wholesome sound elementary teacher in our day schools.

PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS IN THE SERVICES OF THE CHURCH.

Referring to the proposed modifications in the services of the Church, the President said that in his diocese there was a wonderful growing up of understanding between the various schools of thought, without loss of principle. Discussing wider aspects of the subject, he said: "If we do not in some way settle the difficulties by reasonable recognition of the claims of all sides, whilst securing an orderly, quiet life within the Church, we shall have, sooner or later, to face demands which may lead to disruption. We have now a golden moment, and I hope we may seize it."

We all know that the Church's work is hampered by disunion. We all know that certain methods, which some thought might easily be overturned, have come to stay. You can no more oust the so-called Catholic party than you can those of very opposite feeling on details, but you have today a real confidence that even our most advanced men are not Romantics, as they used to be called. This is a very great step, for surely the opposition, and if one may so say, at one time the comprehensible opposition of large numbers of our people, and especially of the laity, to Catholic practices was the fear that England might, through her Church's action, come under an influence which, on the surface religious, is actually and in some way increasingly political in its outlook.

Holding no brief for either side in our internal differences, I am honestly anxious that they should cease, and I am emboldened to make the utterance that I have done because I know the anxiety of the Anglo-Catholic leaders to see an end of anything like strife, and also to the continued attempt to edge in unwarranted and unhelpful practices.

CHURCH AND LABOUR.

"Upon industrial problems, I am glad to say that we are to have what one might call modern discussion. Many of the leaders in the Labour world are viewing with concern the attitude of some of us Church people. They are afraid lest we should and over all our influence to the extremists, and that we should forget that the positions for which we strove in former days have been gained by the workers. Patronage by the Church is dead; conciliation of those who have realised in the main their desires is both unnecessary and not altogether worthy of respect. What we have to do to-day, as Church people, is to awaken in the workers, first, a great pride in their work, and, secondly, an understanding as to how the greater leisure they now have should be used."

The capitalist has been driven to take interest in those who work for him first of all, very likely, because his business depended upon union between himself and those in his employ, but latterly, I am quite sure, from far higher motives. The sense of brotherhood, for which the war was to some extent responsible, has not died out, and it was really magnificent to notice, during the coal strike, the splendid behaviour of the men and their families in that great time of difficulty, and the absolute avoidance of any kind of attack on the coalowner. I have myself presided at meetings of the combined parties when at the end, though agreement was not completely come to, the men gave cheers for the owners who had not them.

The English working man is very simple and very interesting in his individual capacity. He is very easy to deal with; almost too easy for his own interests. He has nothing revolutionary in his character; he is very dependent upon good leadership, but he is very sluggish in the mass. In expressing himself upon great issues he leaves a good deal of the management of his affairs to a youthful and active minority. He is not a person of much imagination, but I would trust him to seek, in the main, for that which shall be best for all concerned and not merely for some. His religion is of a very lethargic kind. As a rule, he wants his children to come under Christian influence, but he is reluctant, except on great occasions, to let his feelings move him in spiritual matters, and he thinks that his churchgoing, so rarely speaking, can be done by proxy.

MORALS OF TO-DAY.

The subject of intense interest to the general public which comes before our congress deals with the recreative side of life. There is, of course, the everlasting cry that the people of to-day are in the desire for pleasure, going beyond that which is justifiable. The young in the judgment of their elders, are regarded as less satisfactory than their elders were, when they were young. I confess that I do not accept this general judgment. Of course, there are unsatisfactory experiences in social life, but I think that our great cities are on the whole, purer and better places than they were when I was a young man. Our streets are not in the same sense places of temptation as they were, nor do we see anything like the interpenetration which was noticeable at the closing of restaurants and West-end bars years ago. On the whole, the better equipped of our young people take a higher view of life than they are generally credited with, and the effect of fifty years of the public school master, who has the opportunity of having under his control right through the difficult years of the country's population, is not to be despised.

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MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Sat. 3rd Dec. 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TAIRANG" ... Sat. 3rd Dec. 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "HANGSANG" ... Sun. 4th Dec. Dlight

BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "LEESANG" ... Tues. 6th Dec. Dlight

TIENTSIN via WEIRAIWAI CHIEFOO ... "CHIEFSING" ... Tues. 6th Dec. Dlight

KORE ... "CHIEFSANG" ... Tues. 6th Dec. Dlight

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "HINSANG" ... Tues. 6th Dec. Noon

SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" ... Tues. 6th Dec. Noon

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M/V "GLENLUCE" ... Due Hongkong 21st Dec.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 30th.
Providence, Norwegian str., 803 tons.
 Capt. Ulf. from Dairen, with beans.
 - Kwong Mow Tai.
Tsuyin Maru, Japanese str., 2,173 tons.
 Capt. K. Takahashi, from Sourabaya
 and Sandakan, with a general cargo.
 - O.S.K.

December 1st.

Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,355 tons.
 Capt. T. Harada, from Keelung, with
 a general cargo. - O.S.K.
Whipping, British str., 1,190 tons, Capt.
 J. F. Matthews, from Tientsin and
 Weihaiwei, with a general cargo. -
 J.M. & Co.
Euryalus, British str., 3,570 tons, Capt.
 G. W. Sinclair, from Singapore, with
 a general cargo. - Mackinnon, Mac-
 kenzie & Co.
Haitan, British str., 1,123 tons, Capt. E.
 Jones, from Haiphong and Hoihow,
 with a general cargo. - Man Wing
 S.S. Co.

Wangchow, British str., 1,290 tons, Capt.
 J. W. Harding, from Bangkok, with
 a general cargo. - B. & S.

Wassier Maru, Japanese str., 2,404 tons,
 Capt. H. Suzuki, from Samarang
 and Balik Papan, with a general
 cargo. - Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.

Rakuyo Maru, Japanese str., 5,879 tons,
 Capt. J. Yawata, from Valparaiso
 and Moji, with a general cargo. -
 Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Shanai, British str., 1,223 tons, Capt. R.
 Ashby, from Shanghai, with a gen-
 eral cargo. - B. & S.

Shinku Maru, Japanese str., 1,900 tons,
 Capt. K. Tanaka, from Moji, with
 coal. - Fukushima & Co.

CLEARANCES.

December 1st.

Argon Maru, for Shanghai.
Asia, for Saigon.
Bessa, for Shanghai.
Cadaretta, for Saigon.
Euryalus, for Saigon.
Hanoi, for K. C. Wan.
Hok Canton, for K. C. Wan.
Hwah Wu, for Chingwantan.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kam Ying Fat, for Hoihow.
Nippon, for Shanghai.
Providence, for Canton.
Shanai, for Canton.
Zeisai, for Singapore.
West Ivan, for Manila.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Monteagle*, from Hongkong
 on October 30th, arrived at Vancouver on
 November 23rd.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived
 at Manila on November 30th, at 10 a.m.,
 left there at 9 p.m., and is due at Hong-
 kong to-day at 10 a.m.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kitano Maru* (Euro-
 pean line) left London for Hongkong via
 Suez on November 29th, and is expected
 here on January 7th.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Liangchow*, on December 1st: -
 Mr. R. Lassin.
 Per s.s. *Chipping*, on December 1st: -
 Sergt. Taitan, R.A.O.C.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Araform (E. & A.), due December 15th.
Bendora ("Ben" line), due Dec. 2nd.
Dongola (P. & O.), due December 15th.
Egypt (P. & O.), due December 27th.
Empress of Russia (O.P.S.), due Decem-
 ber 2nd, 10 a.m.
Empire State (P.M.), due December 4th.
Golden State (P.M.), due December 5th.
Hakone Maru (N.Y.K.), due December
 8th.
Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 5th.
Matsumoto Maru (N.Y.K.), due Decem-
 ber 2nd.
Mishima Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 10th.
Rakuyo Maru (P.K.K.), due Dec. 3rd.
Shinku Maru (P.K.K.), due Dec. 3rd.
Tokada (B.I.), due December 7th.
Tatsumo Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 4th.
Yamagata Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 8th.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 1st, at 10.44. - Pressure has
 increased moderately at Weihaiwei, and
 slightly at other reporting stations.
 An anticyclone covers China and S.E.
 Mongolia.
 Fresh monsoon may be expected along the
 coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours
 ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total
 since January 1st, 27.12 inches, against an
 average of 31.25 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at
 noon to-day is as follows: -

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; fine to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook	No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 30th.

	Previous On Date	On Date	On Date
Day	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.03	30.10	30.09
Temperature	75	65	72
Humidity	57	65	57
Wind Direction	W.S.W.	N	ESE
Force	2	3	5
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 30th ... 76

Lowest open-air Temperature on 1st ... 64

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E. Asia	Jan. 5	Jan. 23	Montcalm Feb. 7
Monteagle	Jan. 17	Feb. 10	Mollita Feb. 17
E. Japan	Feb. 8	Mar. 1	Minneapolis Mar. 10
E. Russia	Feb. 23	Mar. 13	Metagama Mar. 24
E. Asia	Mar. 23	April 1	E. Britain Apr. 22

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SHINYO MARU	...	Dec. 18th
PRESEA MARU	...	Jan. 5th
TAIYO MARU	...	Jan. 15th
SIBERIA MARU	...	Jan. 1st
TENYO MARU	...	Feb. 10th

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 † Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

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S.S. "EMPIRE STATE"	Dec. 8th 6 p.m.	Dec. 25th
S.S. "GOLDEN STATE"	Dec. 10th Noon	Jan. 2nd 1922
S.S. "HOOPER STATE"	Jan. 1st Noon	Feb. 15th

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KARIMATA	JAVA	in port	5th Dec.	SAIGON & JAVA
HALDIS	JAVA	2nd Dec.	5th Dec.	SAIGON & JAVA
TIBODAS	JAPAN	8th Dec.	10th Dec.	MUNTOK & BATAVIA
TJIMANOEK	SHAI & AMOY	13th Dec.	18th Dec.	BATAVIA DIRECT

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 "OLDEKERK" ... ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 1st Jan.
 "HADJA" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Feb.
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	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
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M/S. "Indian"	18th Dec.	20th Jan.
M/S. "Pern"	28th Dec.	4th Feb.
M/S. "Annam"	7th Jan.	15th Feb.
M/S. "Asia"	15th Jan.	24th Feb.
M/S. "Africa"	28th Jan.	3rd Mar.

For further particulars please apply to:-

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 Agents.

Hongkong, November 15th, 1921.

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
DELAGOA RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FAR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" 6th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. "KAZEMBE" 19th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 10th Feb. London
S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" 19th March London
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or REIS & CO., CANTON.

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NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

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JOHAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "KATUNA" via Suez Canal ... 10th Dec.
S.S. "KNIGHT OF THE GARTER" via Suez Canal ... 20th Dec.
* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON, REIS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KUBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANGKOR" ... 12,000	On or about 3rd Dec.
	"PORTOS" ... 20,000	On or about 17th Dec.
HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"AMAZON" ... 11,000	On or about 8th Dec.
	"P. LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 19th Dec.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. BODENFUEHR,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days.)

S.S. "HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Parsons ... FRIDAY, Dec. 2nd, at 12 Noon.
S.S. "HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... TUESDAY, Dec. 6th, at 12 Noon.
S.S. "HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper ... FRIDAY, Dec. 9th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaka Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS DARRIN & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHYLOM, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"LAHORE"	5,200	6th Dec. Noon.	Singapore Colombo & Bombay
"SOMALI"	6,700	10th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,300	23rd Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NELLORE"	7,000	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	7th Jan. 1922	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"EGYPT"	7,441	18th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,841	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NAGOYA"	8,854	15th Feb.	do
"KASHGAR"	8,840	15th Feb.	do
"SICILIA"	6,703	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	18th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,092	1st Apr.	do
"NOVARA"	6,850	15th Apr.	do
"KALYAN"	8,287	29th Apr.	do
"GLASSY"	7,848	13th May	do
"DONGOLA"	8,000	27th May	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"EURYALUS"	3,800	5th Dec. 1 p.m.	Singapore only
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	7th Dec.	Calcutta via Singapore, etc.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	12th Dec.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	9th Jan.	do

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TAKADA"	7,000	8th Dec.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"DUNERA"	5,300	10th Dec.	Shanghai only.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	12th Dec.	Shanghai and Japan.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	20th Dec.	Yokohama direct.

All data are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Cargo only.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
* "ATEAS MARU" ... Thursday, 15th Dec.BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.
* "CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 13th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

* "GANGES MARU" ... Monday, 5th Dec.

* "KASADO MARU" (taking passenger) ... Thursday, 22nd Dec.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

* "KISHU MARU" (omitting Deli) ... Saturday, 10th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Yokohama—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER SERVICE touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OREGON PORTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

* "HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 4th Dec.

* "ALABAMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th Dec.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

* "HAGUE MARU" ... Middle of Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

* "SUMATRA MARU" ... Middle of Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

* "AMAKU MARU" ... Sunday, 4th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer Sydney & Melbourne via Port ... 1st Hongkong for Australia

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Cabaret Room. Cargo loaded through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For 1st, 2nd and passage rates apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN ... "YINGCHOW" ... On 3rd Dec. 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW ... "SHANGHAI" ... On 4th Dec. 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG ... "HUPH" ... On 5th Dec. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK ... "KALGAN" ... On 6th Dec. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI ... "SZCHUEN" ... On 6th Dec. Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE ... "LIANGCHOW" ... On 7th Dec. 10 a.m.
WHEATSWAY, CHITPOO & TIENTSIN ... "KUEICHOW" ... On 7th Dec. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI ... "SOOCHOW" ... On 8th Dec. Noon.
HANKOW & TIENTSIN ... "SHANGTUNG" ... On 10th Dec. 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW ... "KAIFONG" ... On 11th Dec. 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ... "TAMING" ... On 17th Dec. Noon.

* SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, three weekly and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are loaded in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.
* BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Telephone 86.



PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
From Hongkong Arrive Boat 1st

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... for Manila direct Dec. 20th.
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... Dec. 10th for Seattle Dec. 30th.
S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Dec. 20th for Seattle Jan. 20th.
S.S. "PINE TREE STATE" ... for Manila direct Jan. 3rd.
S.S. "PINE TREE STATE" ... Jan. 14th for Seattle Feb. 3rd.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama).
S.S. "ABERDEEN" ... Dec. 7th
Through Bills of Lading issued to Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building. (71)

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Dec. 20th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building. Telephone 2477 & 2478. QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, LEE HONG STREET.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

S.S. "WYTHVILLE" ... Dec. 29th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... (via Suez) early Jan.

For Freight and Passage apply to—
PRINCE LINE (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telephone 2466. Telegrams: "Princed". 5th Floor, Union Building. (101)

